BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

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LOUISIANA—JACKSON & CALHOUN.

FROM THE ORLEANS ADVERTISER, JUNE 7.

At a meeting of the friends of General ANDREW JACKSON, convened by public notice, at Davis's ball room, on the evening of the fifth instant N. GIROD, Esq was called to the chair as president, and ALFRED HENNEN, Esq. secretary.

The meeting was opened with eloquent and appropriate addresses by S. H. HARPER, Esq A. DAVEZAC, Esq. and Gen. RIPLEY; after which, the following address, reported by I. T. PRESTON. Esq. chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed.

CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA: The time has arrived when we are called upon to think seriously on the choice of a chief magistrate. The choice of a chief magistrate! transcendant privilege Americans! the time has passed away when kings, as stupid as their original clay, were born to rule you, or prone by nature to every vice, and instinctively averse to every virtue. Alfred of England, was a great and good king; but look through the long list of his successors for ten centuries, and which of the Edwards, the Richards, the Henrys, or the Georges, was a great and good king? Louisianians! you were once ruled by the race of Bourbons. Liberty abhors that name: it has dyed France, Spain and Italy with the blood and whitened those fair countries with the bones of patriots. It was a necessary result; because your kings were born in the courts of vice and corruption and extravagance They saw nothing but the thoughtless, useless waste of lives and substance of their subjects. They were taught tyranny alone, because to learn the prerogative of a king constitutes the sole education of the heir apparent.

To choose your chief magistrate, then, is a transcendant privilege. How did we conquer that privilege? It is now half a century since the standard of liberty was raised in America. Kings and nobles, and wealth and power, would have hewed it down, and destroyed all who sought its protection. It was not "the summer soldier nor the sunshine patriot" who rallied in the cause of freedom against such mighty odds It was a little band, with Washington at their head, without clothes to their backs or shoes to their feet, whom the victorious army of despotism tracked by their blood through the snows of New Jersey. It was the brave peasantry of the Carolinas, who, rather than wear the yoke of despotism, abandoned their wives and children to heaven, and their homes to the enemy, and fled to the mountains or slept in the swamps.—But "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." The God of liberty, that animated the patriot hearts of our fathers at Saratoga and Eutau springs, united the heroes of the north and the south at Yorktown, and there terminated the struggle of freemen in the triumph of freedom amidst the blaze of victory and glory. A grateful country has bestowed all its honors on the heroes and statesmen of those "times that tried the souls of men." Is there one left on whom we can pour out the swelling tide of our gratitude, and wash from the page of history the slander that republics are ungrateful? There is one; but, melancholy reflection, General JACKSON is the last. The blood of his very childhood was mingled with that of the heroes who began the political emancipation of the world. Sacred drops! each one spilt in that holy warfare exceeds the pretensions of all the other candidates for the presidency.

Since the revolution, General JACKSON has devoted to the service of his country a life of ardent, energetic and incorruptible integrity. He was among the hardy pioneers of the west, who with the rifle in one hand defended themselves against the savage, and with the axe in the other felled the forest. He assisted in forming the constitution of the state he had assisted in creating, administered her justice from her highest tribunal, and represented her in the Senate of the United States. There he was no time-server of the powers that be, but sacrificed himself to truth, to virtue, to republicanism.

In 1806, when treason gathered in the west, and Louisiana was its destined victim, JACKSON was among the first to warn our executive of the danger, & animate us to exertion. He denounced the traitors, prepared his brave volunteers to march at a moment's warning, and placed at their head a corps of revolutionary invincibles

In the commencement of the late war, his unobtrusive merits were unknown to the government; but his towering genius and restless patriotism did not remain inactive. As a volunteer, he threw himself between the war-whoop of the savage and our defenceless frontiers. He conquered their peace and security by sleepless nights, by toilsome marches, by the dreadful battles of Tallushatches, Talladega, Emuckfau and the Horse Shoe. In these campaigns, his agonizing difficulties would have broken an ordinary heart, and the sufferings of his brave volunteers could not have been supported in any other than the cause of mothers and infants exposed to the tomahawk. Danger and death are fronted on such plains as Chippewa and Niagara, because victory is crowned with laurel; but self-sacrificing patriotism alone can animate the hero to rush on greater danger in savage warfare.

In 1814 the enemy invaded the heart of our country, and marched against the capital. The whole union looked with confidence to the patriotism and valor of its defenders. None doubted that our triumph would be signal, and that even if the numbers of the enemy should prevail, the brave men charged with the deposits of the nation, the sacred tomb of Washington, would at least unsheathe their swords, throw away the scabbards, and die gloriously at their posts. It was not so: all was ignominiously lost The capital was nothing; but patriotism and honor were blotted from the page of American virtues. Nothing but a triumph more transcendently glorious, if possible, than our disgrace was infamous, could save us from the last of evils, self-destruction. That triumph was reserved for General JACKSON. Intoxicated with their success, the conquerors of Europe, their numbers and preparation doubled, directed their mightiest efforts against this weak and extreme part of the union. Even hope for our safety was extinguished. Our destruction was recorded in the public journals. No calculating man could believe it possible for three thousand new and undisciplined militia to resist fourteen thousand of the best troops the world ever saw; and the soldier, while laboring at our feeble brest work if he paused to think, must have reflected that he was but digging his own grave. But the ardent soul of JACKSON dissipated such reflections He encouraged the fearful, inflamed the brave to madness, inspired all with confidence, and when the roar of artillery and the columns of moving arms announced the combat, no cheek blanched with fear, but the eager hearts of all panted for the contest. And there was achieved a victory unparalleled in history. The pass of Thermopylæ was the grave of patriots, but on the plains of Bienvenue equal virtue achieved virtue's reward, and proved more signally than it was ever demonstrated before, that freeman defending their soil, their firesides and their families, against despotism, are invincible The deepest detractors of JACKSON admit that no other man in America could have effected this great result, and the pious believe that a superintending God raised him up for our special preservation.

Compared with JACKSON's services, what are those, great as they are, of the other candidates for the presidency? In warm quarters, blessed with every comfort, with powerful minds, stored with ancient and modern knowledge, and warmed by patriotism, they have deeply studied and developed the interests of their country Delightful occupation, it carries with it more than its own reward. But look at one moment of JACKSON's life. The opposing, the unequal armies were in motion; the prize for which they contended in view; it was our beauty and our booty. At one point they met, and, relinquishing the idle warfare of powder and ball, crossed their bayonets in direful contest. All depended on the single soul of JACKSON; if he could have thought of himself for a moment, it would have been that this moment was his last. He thought only of his country and victory. You saw him in that scene. You saw him who, the slanderers say, cannot control his passions, in those great circumstances, where events occurred not to excite passion only, but despairing rage; you saw him as cool, as unmoved, as calculating, as if he had been directing the pieces on a chess board. That single moment of his life exhibited more self devoted patriotism, and conquered greater advantages to ourselves and posterity, than all the lives of all the other candidates. If Louisiana had been conquered, heaven only knows what part of our happy union would have been severed with it. If the war had terminated with the disgrace of the capital, our people would have disowned their country; but the victory of New Orleans is a letter of credit to Americans, which bravery and virtue will honor in every quarter of the globe.

They say he is not only passionate but ambitious. You saw him in the midst of a greater triumph than ever fell to the lot of any other man. But in the midst of all his glory, when ambition would have spurred him to the capital, and vain-glory demanded a crown, you saw the mighty conqueror, the humble JACKSON, fall before the altar of our church, and in prayer and thanksgiving acknowledged that Almighty God, in whose hands he was but the humble instrument to save his country. That was not ambition. They say he is a tyrant, and trample on the constitution and laws of our country You saw him the victim of those laws, on that day when he could have looked the very temple of justice into atoms. But he restrained the popular rage with his eye, and reverenced even the abuse of justice. Would to heaven we had more such tyrants!

They accuse him of inhumanity, and affect to sympathize with Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the miscreants who lived by instigating savages and negroes to scalp weeping women and beseeching children, blacker with guilt and cruelty than if they had been dragged from the bottomless pit. Curse on the affectation, for political purposes, of sympathy with such incarnate fiends!

And from the representations of some as to his the private character of our candidate, one would expect to meet a ferocious tiger, terrible to all around him. But on becoming acquainted with JACKSON, we are first struck with the humility, the simplicity, and child-like innocence of all his actions. Many men in elevated stations affect this; he is incapable of affectation, and the dullest eye discovers the thoughtless sincerity of every look, every word, every action of his life. Hence no man commands so strongly the affections of all around him. He is the best husband, the kindest relation and neighbor, the father of the orphan and the friend of the helpless.

The friends of General JACKSON have studied every act of his life. In the great and trying situations in which he has been placed, they know of no act which they do not deliberately approve and believe approved by his conscience and his God

He may have erred; but even his enemies agree that his errors were the excess of love for his country and zeal in her cause. They should be merged in his splendid merits. If he had been our enemy, they would have been forgiven and forgotten; but he is our best friend, and has shed more lustre on the American name and rendered greater services to the republic than any man, except General Washington, ever rendered before. With the errors of the father of his country, let *his* too, if they exist, be buried in oblivion.

The experience of General JACKSON in public life far exceeds that of any of his competitors; his judgement is unrivalled, because it has proved uniformly right, and always successful. His talents rise with the occasion, & are adequate to any convulsion in this world. Whether President or not, while his inestimable life is prolonged, the whole union will look to him alone when the republic is endangered.

We have a stronger bond from him for the fidelity of his administration, than from any other candidate.

Great and virtuous as the others are, they cannot flatter themselves that their names will be remembered a century hence; but the fame of JACKSON will increase forever; the errors of humanity will be forgotten; time will inscribe on the page of history, and on the colossal monuments of his grandeur, nothing but his virtues. Religion, philosophy, and patriotism, will conspire to magnify his deeds, his name, and his character, as an example to the aspiring and virtuous youth of all future ages.

It is impossible that the man, who in inferior stations has treasured up this immortality on earth, when placed on the pinnacle of human greatness, with more power to bless his country and mankind than any other human being would sacrifice his unearthly fame, and invoke the curses rather than the adoration of all time to come. And when time shall exaggerate his greatness, his services, and his virtues, if history shall record that he was a candidate for the highest honor of his country, but was superceded by a man unknown to fame, posterity would blush to read it, and weep at the ingratitude of their ancestors.

The caucus of our legislature, who declared a predilection for the election of Mr Clay, excused themselves on the ground that the success of General JACKSON was impossible, and that gratitude would throw away the vote of the state The weakness of this excuse for their ingratitude is proved by the fact, that the prospect of JACKSON'S success is at least fairer than that of their favorite. But the election of our hero is not merely possible; it is almost certain. He is emphatically the candidate of the people; and experience has proved their omnipotence when they feel an ardent interest in any political subject.

Washington was their candidate they called him from the shades of Mount Vernon, and unanimously gave him the reins of government. And now they have found JACKSON, like the ancient Cincinnatus, at his plough, and have called him forth as their candidate. Since the days of Washington, an usurpation has grown up in our government, which, if not crushed by the power and virtue of the people, will soon destroy the republic. A caucus of the members of congress present their candidate, and call on the nation to elect him. Heretofore they have presented those great and unsullied patriots whom all hearts approved, and the spirit of the nation has not been roused against the usurpation. So it was in the early days of Rome. The capital selected pure and virtuous rulers; but the degeneracy of the system was natural; and soon the empire was sold by the Pretorean Guards at public auction. Didius, a lawyer, bought it. It is true we have no Pretorean Guards; but we have cohorts of officeholders and officehunters, who would sell the nation for a place. There will not be wanting a Didius to bid. And although the contrast is now only implied, yet as corruption grows old, it will be reduced to writing and valued in dollars and cents. Against such abuses the virtuous people from Maine to Louisiana have raised a voice of thunder, that will be heard in the inmost recesses of corruption. They know that there are already at Washington "undivulged crimes, unwhipped of justice," which no rod would so effectually scourge as the old hickory. The people have presented JACKSON as their candidate, and he must and will succeed. The venerable patriots of the revolution, whether sinking to the grave in splendor or obscurity, will vote for him During the late war, half a million of freemen dwelt in camps, and opposed their breasts to the bayonets of the enemy as the ramparts of their country. They will vote for him. Plain farmers! he is one of you. Industrious mechanics! enterprising, high-minded merchants! he encourages industry and enterprize. Hardy seamen you are his favorites. All these will unite for JACKSON. And who fears his election. Not the brave, not the honest; he loves honesty, and makes no distinction among men, but that of virtue; not the faithful public servant; he is the most faithful; not the christian; he is a true one. No! It is the enemies of his country, the faithless public servant, those who prey on the vitals of the people. Let these, and these alone, shake and quake like Belshazzar of old, for their time is come.

And now, Louisianians! we appeal to you. You are as generous and grateful as you have proved yourselves brave. Jackson is endeared to you by stronger ties of gratitude than ever bound a people to an individual. The very bread you eat would have been eaten by foreigners, or thrown to you as slaves, if he had not led you to victory; the fair of Louisiana, who by their virtues and elegance charm all who behold them, would have involved Virginia's fate; our laws would have been prostrated, our temples of religion polluted, & the enemy would have revelled in all our wealth and luxury of happiness. Jackson is bound to you not by the slender tie of benefits received, but by the gordian knot of services rendered. Hence in the national councils we find him not the ardent advocate of oppressive impositions, upon our agriculture to create and support western manufactures, but his voice is raised to erect around this great metropolis, the theatre of his services and his glory, impregnable fortifications, to open a military way to the sea shore, through which the valley of the Mississippi will pour its valor and patriotism on any future invader. Oh, Louisianians! do not be ungrateful. It is true, our dear old friend is dragged from his peaceful hermitage to all the honors of the nation, and would willingly forego every other voice: but if *your* hearts did not go with him, that parricidal ingratitude would stab the great heart that would have poured out its inmost blood for your salvation.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That, as the period is at hand for making choice of a chief magistrate of the United States, we, the citizens of New Orleans, will testify our gratitude to General ANDREW JACKSON, for his unparalleled services rendered to Louisiana, and to the nation, by uniting in his elevation to the presidential chair.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate conviction of this meeting, that the great public services of General JACKSON, both as a soldier and a statesman; his undeviating adherence to republican principles, through all the vicissitudes of his life; his transcendant talents; his undeniable patriotism, and his unsullied virtues, entitle him to the first office in the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That we are chiefly indebted to the instrumentality of General JACKSON for our rescue from foreign domination, and consequently for the privilege of exercising, in Louisiana, the rights of American citizens, we will adopt all lawful and honorable means in our power to promote his election to the supreme executive office of the United States, and to that end will respectfully solicit the co operation of our brethren throughout the state.

Resolved, That the tried integrity, faithful public conduct, and consummate abilities of JOHN C. CALHOUN, eminently qualify him for the office of Vice President of the United States, and for which office we will give him our undivided support.

Resolved, That as it is the wish of this meeting that General ANDREW JACKSON should receive the suffrages of this state for the office of President of the United States, & that JOHN C CALHOUN should be chosen Vice President; and as our choice in these respects can only be made through the organ of the legislature of the state, we will not, therefore, knowingly support any candidate for the Legislature, who would, if elected, act in opposition to the will of a majority of the people.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions, and the other proceedings of this meeting, be published in all the newspapers within the city of New Orleans and state of Louisiana.

Resolved, That a committee composed of I. T. Preston, A. Davezac, S. H. Harper, J. B. Wiltz, sen. D. Laronde, L. Lacoste, D. C. Kerr, and J. B. Labatut, be appointed for the purpose of giving the necessary publicity to these proceedings and for the purpose of corresponding with such other committees as shall or may be appointed on the same subject matter.

On motion, it was resolved, that the letters received from the different candidates for the state legislature, in answer to those sent by a committee to ascertain their opinions relative to the pretensions of the different candidates for the presidency, be published.

On motion, resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be returned to the President, Vice President and Secretary.

N. GIROD, Esq. *President.*
GEN. PLAUCHE, *Vice President.*
A. HENNEN, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE.

I. T. PRESTON,	D. LARONDE,
A. DAVEZAC,	L. LACOSTE,
S. H. HARPER,	D. C. KERR,
J. B. WILTZ, Sen.	J. B. LABATUT.

New Orleans, June 5, 1824.

THE PATRIOT

"Not for himself but for his country."

SATURDAY JULY 31.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Centre county is requested to be held at the Court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the Tuesday evening of the next August court, for the purpose of making arrangements for forming a ticket for County Officers to be supported by them at the ensuing general election.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which will open an easy communication with Philadelphia, and which will, consequently, be of vast advantage to those of our enterprising citizens who reside on the west and north branches of the Susquehanna, and their tributary streams, is in rapid progress and will be completed shortly. Fourteen miles have been excavated during the present summer. By the politeness of a gentleman of Bellefonte we are furnished with the 5th general report of the President and Directors of the company which we will gladly commence publishing in our next number. We are persuaded our readers, of this county especially, feel a more than ordinary interest in this great and important public work.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

The editor of the Bellefonte Patriot will oblige his friend, by giving the following observations, in answer to the uncharitable attack upon me, by Thomas Hastings, Jr. Every man's motives, however pure, are liable to be misrepresented; and if it were not that some imputations have been cast upon me, revolting to the feelings of a professor of religion, I would not enter the arena to contend with any BULL of BASHAN. Disputes of this kind, may excite enquiry in the minds of *some* religious characters, and induce them to refrain from a practice, of so pernicious a tendency, that has slowly crept upon them, under the specious guise of patriotism. But as it is also calculated to excite irritable feelings, I gladly assure Thomas Hastings, Jr as well as your readers, that this may be the last time they will hear from

A FARMER

—It appeareth that Thomas Hastings, Jr. is much displeased with my observations, respecting the profane toast which he presumptuously offered at the celebration of the 4th July. It seemeth also, that he is a candidate for Sheriff, and thinks that my object was to injure him in his election. I disclaim any such grossness of feeling; and it ill-becomes this young man to berate me as he doth. I did hear one of my neighbors say that Thomas Hastings wanted to be Sheriff, but it happeneth that I was totally mistaken in the man. I thought it was Thomas Hastings who formerly kept a tavern in Bellefonte, when I first came to this country, and who relinquished that employment shortly after the decease of his wife. So that it is not true that I wish to injure his election.

Thomas says that I ought to have called first upon him, and reproved him for his profanity.

Answer. I have found that a very useless task. I have known some well intentioned men who pursued that mode, but it was productive of no good effects. One of these worthy men told me, that in every instance the person he reproved, commenced either a justification, a denial, or an argument with him, and he rarely found any who would acknowledge an offence. The trifling tenor of my own experience, is in strict accordance with that of my friend. On one occasion I reproved a person for *profane swearing*. He immediately replied that he was not the only person who swore profanely; that he could name several *lawyers* and *doctors* of Bellefonte, who *pretended to be gentlemen*, who swore worse than he did. And thus it is. Reproof in one instance out of ten is of little avail. The argument of example is always brought to the assistance of culprits, and all that well meaning people receive for their labor is abuse.

Thomas Hastings, Jr. is willing to stand between the OFFICERS OF THE DAY who presided over the feast at which he sat, and all danger. This is quite valiant in the young man, but it is a poor compliment to the persons whom he gratuitously wishes to shield. His protection may possibly avail in this world, but when the GREAT JUDGE of all the earth collecteth HIS Jewels, if it were an offence in these persons to sit by in *silence*, and *hear the misapplication of holy things at a feast of the flesh*, it will require more protection than can be afforded by *poor frail worms of the dust*, to answer them any good purpose. Protection indeed! Ah, my dear friends, let nothing induce such a fallacious hope even in this world. However much men may volunteer to stand between you and public opinion, it matters not. However much self-confidence may induce you to think you have not erred, when in fact you have, let not it carry you into that kind of security, which endeth in ruin. I speak especially to those of my own years, who are, as it were, almost ripe for eternity. The obstinacy of old age, is the worst kind of obstinacy. Time and circumstances, in most instances, softens it into repentence, in those who have a life before them, but, alas! these are refused to those who are blossoming for the tomb.

Thomas Hastings, Jr. need not think to excite my wrath, by saying that I am of "*naked deformity*." My bible has taught me that by nature "all men are wounds & bruises & putrifying sores, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot." And although we have the knowledge that when sinners "are born again," they are no longer the "children of wrath" but "heirs of Christs kingdom," yet I have not the presumption to say that I am one of the number, although I may have the hope. It is not becoming any mere man to say so, nor will I say that I have the hope. This much I confess, that the best of our actions are filthiness in the sight of Deity, and that it is unbecoming, in a high degree, in any man to extenuate those, which, to mortal eye, borders on profanity.

At this eventful period, when the spirit of enquiry is abroad in the world, it is the duty of every friend of religion, truth, and the Redeemer's Kingdom, to lend his aid in the MIGHTY WORK now going on. He ought not merely to contribute towards those societies, whose immediate & professed object is the advancement of religious knowledge, but he ought to exert himself in the sphere in which he himself moves, in promoting godliness, by reproving those who seem to err from wontonness, or otherwise, and by encouraging others in undertakings similar to those in which he himself is embarked. Of what consequence is it that we send pious missionaries abroad to convert the heathen, if those in our own neighborhood pass unnoticed? It is all right that we persist in our endeavors to enlighten the nations who "sit in darkness," but at the same time, we ought not, & I for one will not, refrain from reproving those who I believe offend against Deity, from the candidate for Governor, including the Register and Recorder, down to every petty candidate for Sheriff in the county The mere circumstance of their being candidates for office, or in office, shall not prevent me from my duty, or drive me from my purpose. It only serves to me as an additional incentive to the discharge of my duty, for the influence of example does immense mischief. To the professor of religion I would say, in the language of scripture, "go thou and do likewise."

FOR THE PATRIOT.

The custom of celebrating the anniversary of our birth as a nation, and of rendering our annual tribute of respect to the heroes who achieved our independence, justly claims the hearty commendations of every enlightened citizen. It has its origin in the best feelings of our nature; and surely the animated expression of those feelings, cannot but elicit the warm approbation of every lover of his country. We rejoice at the blessings which Heaven has poured upon our Land, and we feel grateful to the men who so nobly fought to procure the religious and political freedom we now enjoy. A 'tree is known by its fruit,' and were a cold ingratitude, a listless indifference, to usurp the place of that ardor of feeling, which has hitherto prevailed, the patriot would soon have cause to mourn the approaching ruin of his country. No man then, but must rejoice at the tide of patriotic enthusiasm which sweeps across our land, upon every recurrence of this joyous anniversary. It fills every heart, expands every bosom, and in a mighty voice, proclaims across the continent, peace and good will and freedom to man. In this state of the public mind, it is amusing to observe the individual expression of these feelings. Some, whose untutored mirth knows no restraint, break forth into loud huzza's, expressive of their joy, and fearless determination—others with more tempered grace, constrain their thoughts to move in measured harmony—while some prefer the sober garb, and steady pace of *prose Orations*. Now, although I am not unfriendly to the *warbling of the Muse*, provided she sings in proper cadence, yet I think with you, Mr. Editor, that the late effusions of some *moon-struck wights*, are neither very creditable to their own capacities, nor tend to increase the reputation of American genius. The custom of delivering set-orations upon this occasion, is, I think, singularly felicitous, and well adapted to preserve the spirit of freedom in its pristine purity. The orator has time for forecast and reflection He can, at will, select the materials of his discourse; can arrange and classify them in the manner most proper for making an impression upon the minds of his hearers. It is his duty to enforce the value and importance of our rights; the sacred nature of their deposit with us; and our obligation to defend and preserve them inviolate The strictest unity, with regard to these objects, should be maintained throughout his discourse. He should never permit *inferior* or extrinsic circumstances to usurp the place of more appropriate or important subjects; as they utterly destroy the salutary effect his oration might otherwise produce.

The foregoing remarks have been elicited by the perusal of an oration, delivered in Potter township, upon the occasion of the late anniversary. By whom delivered, I know not, as to me he is a stranger, but the pernicious tendency of his production, it is the duty of every citizen to point out and reprehend Charity, at first, induced me to suppose that the magnificence or convenience of the, "STUPENDOUS BRICK MANSION," had fascinated the senses of our worthy Boniface, and converted all the effusions of his patriotism into fulsome eulogies upon the *virtues* of its *possessors*. But a closer scrutiny led me to deplore the perversity of feeling, which could, on such an occasion, dictate an address, so interested and palpable in its views, from a *Tenant* to his *Landlord*. The talents and virtues of our Statesmen—the bravery and patriotism of our warriors—nay, even the blessings of Heaven itself are forgotten, in the eagerness of our orator, to *laud* the *descendants* of the "GENERAL," for their disinterested exertions in making the "CENTRE & KISHACOQUILLAS TURNPIKE ROAD!!!" What a theme for an *Orator*, upon an occasion so solemn and interesting! When his lips should have breathed none but sentiments of the purest patriotism—when his voice should have swelled to its loudest note, in praise of departed greatness—when his thanks should have ascended to Heaven, for the many blessings showered upon our land—alas! his tongue is employed in the venal celebration of his patron's *disinterested* exertions in *making* the "*Centre & Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road!!!* What a melancholy field is here presented for the contemplation of the patriot! He beholds the orations, which are wont to be delivered on our national festival, perverted from their original design, and instead of enforcing the maxims of virtue and freedom, they are prostituted to the praises of certain individuals; whose claims to public gratitude, are as chimerical as the existence of the TIGERS *and improvements, located by our worthy Boniface upon Tussey mountain!!!*

But says our orator—"WE will now turn from this subject, to one not less important,"—*id est*, from the pleasing theme of his patron's encomiums, to the discussion of the principles of our government, and the exposition of our national rights; manifestly ranking as anterior in point of importance, the panegyrics of his patron, to that which alone ought to constitute the essence of an anniversary oration. The introduction of our Orator's address was admirably adapted to prepossess in his favor, a *few* of his *audience*; but the good sense of an enlightened community, will appreciate such patriotism, and indignantly frown upon an attempt to corrupt the sources of our national prosperity.

AGRICOLA,
OF POTTER TOWNSHIP.

The law of the territory of Arkansas on the subject of duelling is very strong and clear. Killing a person in a duel is declared to be murder in the first degree on the part of the principals and seconds, subjecting all parties to the punishment of death. The penalty for sending or accepting a challenge is 1000 dollars and disqualification for holding any office of trust.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

FROM THE FRANKLIN [PHIL] GAZETTE
JULY 1.

Great Spring, June 25, 1824.

MR NORVELL: The act of congress of the late session, authorising surveys, plans and estimates for roads and canals, will no doubt form an important era in the history of the country. Although it does not authorise the actual undertaking of any specific improvement, yet it is the entering wedge which must cleave asunder the rock of prejudice that has hitherto so effectually resisted the efforts of the most patriotic and enlightened men of the nation to appropriate a portion of the national funds to improve the sources of wealth strength and power, which are to be found in rapid and cheap conveyance from one part of the union to another. While the bill was on its passage through the senate, it was represented by a sagacious member of that body, as being to the opponents of the system of internal improvement what the "woodhorse of the Greeks was to the foolish Trojans." There was some aptitude in the simile, but with this difference, that the bill did not pass with the consent of any of the enemies of the system, nor was its true character at all disguised by its form, whatever representation may have been made by any one of its friends.

No sooner was the bill approved by the President than the attention of the Pennsylvania delegation was directed to improving the advantages which the position of this state offered for opening a water communication with the western states, This is a subject of the deepest interest to the future prosperity of Pennsylvania, and not less so as respects the advancement of the whole system of improvement. Public attention has been directed to the opening of a channel of communication through the waters of the Potomac and Monongahela, which, it completed, in addition to the grand canal of New York, will pass the whole transportation between the Atlantic and western states through channels chiefly without the boundaries of Pennsylvania: and when these works are completed, if we reason from experience and the nature of things, rather than from a blind faith in the constant operation of magnanimity in the government of human actions, we must conclude that the whole numerical force of New York and Virginia, and even a part of our own state, would soon be found, in obedience to their immediate interest, opposed to the opening of any rival communication through the interior of Pennsylvania. Now, therefore, is the time for Pennsylvania to make a strong demonstration in support of her improvement. The states of Maryland and Delaware have a common interest with us in the improvement of the Susquehanna and the western communication with the waters of that river. We may therefore rely upon their interested aid which, added to the general liberality which at present prevails among enlightened men in the Atlantic states, and the common sentiment of attachment to the policy of internal improvement in the whole west, we cannot fail to succeed if we rightly apply our shoulders to the work; but if we suffer the present opportunity to pass until the channels on the north and south of us are opened, and the whole intercourse and transportation shall have taken those directions, *our channel* may *then* be regarded as a rival route, and the west, being satisfied with the existing facilities, would rather extend the connecting links of these improvements than spare any portion of the public funds, applicable to this system, to promote a work which will then have become dormant, and consequently of doubtful expediency. It should never be lost sight of, that works of this nature must be put in motion by those most immediately interested. We are not to expect those who have a remote or indirect interest, or at a distance from the scene of operations, to act any other part than that of auxiliaries in works of this nature. It is therefore for us to do whatever is within our power; and to press the subject upon the early attention of the general government. Our success will, as in all such cases, depend upon the proper combination of mind and money; the first to determine positions and digest plans for the proper application of the last.

But I find that I am writing an essay, instead of simply informing you, as I intended when I took up my pen, that after various personal communications with the President and Secretary of War, the delegation of Pennsylvania united with that of Maryland and Delaware in a direct application to the President to cause a survey to be made of the waters of the Susquehanna, and the connecting points with those of the Alleghany and Lake Erie, with a view to a route for a canal. The most satisfactory assurances were received from the Secretary of War, to whom this subject was committed by the President, that every exertion would be made, which the situation of the engineer corps would permit, to accomplish the object of our wishes; that measures had been taken, immediately after the passage of the law, to employ such of the ablest of that corps as could be spared from other service, and to form a board of civil engineers, by the employment of the most skilful men in that art, in conjunction with United States officers, for the purpose of reconnoitering and surveying the most important routes, and, where found practicable, to form plans and estimates for the work; but as the session of congress was at a close, and the Pennsylvania delegation had become dispersed, the Secretary of War addressed his answer to the Governor of the commonwealth, of which having been furnished with a copy, I enclose it for publication. Its contents are proper for the public eye, and it is of much importance that the public should know what is doing by the general government on this very interesting and important subject.

It may be observed that the route from Lake Erie to the Allegheny will be so far common to the Susquehanna and Potomac routes, as will tend in no small degree to unite these rival interests, which it may be reasonably expected will thus be actuated by a liberality that will secure the completion of both. Neither sound policy nor attention to local interests ought to induce us to regard the Potomac canal as a rival injurious to the interests of Pennsylvania; for independently of the advantages which it would give to the south western part of the state, sentiments of magnanimity in relation to the interests of others are most apt to beget similar sentiments in relation to those of ourselves: All we have to do, is to take care that the Susquehanna route shall not, for the want of exertion on the part of the people of Pennsylvania, be for a moment neglected, or lost sight of, or postponed, until these feelings of reciprocity among neighboring states shall have yielded to stronger motives: In a word, Pennsylvania ought to take care that her canal shall progress by equal pace with that of the Potomac. A due attention to this particular will secure all we ought to desire; but if neglected, we as certainly lose all direct and immediate benefits to Pennsylvania from the future progress of the system of internal improvement by the general government.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
S. D. INGHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, June 8, 1824.

To his Excellency Governor SHULZE, *of the State of Pennsylvania.*

SIR: The Pennsylvania delegation in congress, previous to the termination of the session, addressed a letter to the President of the United States, requesting that a survey of the Susquehanna river might be made, in order to improve its navigation; and also enclosed an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, which authorises the Governor of the state to appoint three commissioners to explore the route of a canal between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and that between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna; and requesting the United States' engineers might aid the state commissioners in exploring these routes. The act of congress authorizing the President to make certain surveys of the country with a view to internal improvement, having passed just before the close of the session, no answer could be given to the request of the delegation before the adjournment; and dispersed as the delegation now is, I have taken the liberty of communicating to you the direction of the President on these subjects, so interesting to the state of Pennsylvania.

The route between Pittsburg and the Susquehanna and Schuylkill is deemed of importance, not only to Pennsylvania, but to a large portion of the community. Thus viewed, the President has directed the board of engineers for internal improvement to co-operate with the state commissioners, if it shall be found to be practicable. The board has received instructions to make a reconnoisance, in the first instance, of the country between the navigable waters of the Potomac and the Ohio, and between the latter and Lake Erie; the performance of which duty will probably require six or eight weeks, at the end of which time they will be prepared to meet the state commissioners at Pittsburg. if you should think it proper to give orders for their co-operation with the board. It would facilitate the execution of this duty if the commissioners of the state should first explore the route from the Schuylkill and Susquehanna to Pittsburg, and return over the route in conjunction with the board of engineers. If your excellency approves of the arrangement, and will apprise this department of your approval, measures will be taken to produce the co-operation on the part of the general government, and you will be apprised, at the earliest period

practicable, of the precise time at which the board will be prepared to join the state commissioners at Pittsburg. In the mean time, a direct communication might be advantageously opened between the state commissioners and the board, who have already received general instructions on the subject Letters addressed by the state commissioners to the board of engineers for internal improvement at Cumberland, Uniontown, or Pittsburg, would be received by them.

Upon the other subject referred to by the delegation, I mean the survey of the Susquehanna, the President directs me to say, that although he considers the subject an important one, it will not be practicable, consistently with the general arrangements adopted to carry into effect the act of the 30th of April last, under which he is authorized to make surveys for internal improvement, to cause a survey of the Susquehanna this season, as requested by the delegation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS,

JULY 22.

THE MURDER OF WM. BONSAL.

On Wednesday July 21, we attended at the Mayor's office, for the purpose of taking down whatever evidence should be offered in the case of the *commonwealth vs John Thompson*, charged, on the oath of John M'Lean with having been a principal, or accessary, in the murder of Wm Bonsal of Delaware county. There had been a previous examination, of which we had no notice, no the 19th. We are indebted to the politeness of his honor the Mayor for the use of his notes which he took on the 19th, and which we shall avail ourselves of, as shall tend to contradict or illustrate the evidence of the 21st. The first witness called was

Flemming M'Gaw, [This young man assists Christian Eckhart to keep the tavern at the sign of the soldier on one side and Brick Yard Cart on the other, where the Peruvian dollar of the murdered Bonsal is said to have been passed by Thompson. On the examination of the 19th, the prisoner had admitted that he was at Eckhart's but denied that he passed the dollar Eckhart the same day swore that the dollar in question was taken by him from a man of the same size and appearance as Thompson.] M'Gaw now swore that he "has no doubt at all the prisoner is the same man who passed the dollar to Mr. Eckhart. He was here shewn the dollar and said—'I remember,' said he, 'that dollar well. I never saw such a dollar as this before. This is the same dollar. I have seen Wellington in Chester jail, and he seems very much like one of the men who was with Thompson at Eckhart's when he passed the dollar.

Thompson, the prisoner, said he never had passed that or any other dollar for nine or twelve months. He admitted, what on the 19th he had denied, that he had seen M;Gaw at Eckhart's.

Enoch Bonsal, [The brother of W Bonsal, had been affirmed on the 19th and was now called, he said he had taken to Darby a bundle of old clothes, which were now produced, and which he said he had shewn to Mrs. Warner and Mrs Bonsal the widow of the deceased; he declared that] Mrs Warner told him to tell the Mayor that she was confident that this green coat Wellington had on the night of the murder of Bonsal—and that this drab lock coat was also worn by Boyce—and this striped Round-about was also on one of the murderers.

The clothes in this bundle had been taken by M'Lean from the house of Thompson in Wood street when he arrested him- On the 19th he said, and now repeated, that all the clothes produced belonged to Wellington except the Wellington striped Round-about. "That is mine, said he, it is from the same piece as the trowsers I have now on. I gave 30 cents a yard for them, and got them from Bos Steel. I saw that great coat on Wellington, but I don't know how long ago.

Mathew Davis (had been sworn on the 19th and deposed that he saw the prisoner at Eckhart's in Coates street, and played two games at Snake with him; he was now called and said) "that that green coat, or some green coat, was worn by Thompson when I saw him at Eckharts. It was on a Monday. I heard some talk among them about a dollar but I can't say what is was."

Enoch Bonsal, called again, "I am quite positive that that dollar is the same dollar I saw in the hands of James Bunting. (Bunting had on the 19th affirmed that the dollar then shewn him, and which had been passed by Thompson to Eckhart, was the same dollar which on the 22nd of May he had given to Wm. Bonsal.) "I was sitting, said he, on the sill of Bunting's door and my brother was behind me, and I handed him this dollar and he said if you don't want this dollar I will give you two half dollars for it: I said very well. On our way home from James Bunting's after dusk, my brother said he had got that dollar, and that Bunting had said he would change it. I had it twice in my hands. We both worked for Bunting. My brother was murdered that night between 9 and 10 o'clock. I know it was about that time for I was sitting, in my own house, on the bed side ready to go to bed waiting for my wife, when the little boy came and called me. It was 35 minutes after 11 when the doctor was done dressing the wounds of my brother.

Patrick Smith, (had been sworn on the 19th and recollected to have seen the prisoner at Eckhart's Tavern about 10 o'clock on Monday, May 24, and to play two games of Snake with somebody; he now swore that he) was certain as to Thompson being the man and the 24th the day. He had made an entry in a book which fixed the day.

Mrs. Thompson, the wife of the prisoner, was now called to the clothes "This round-about, said she, belonged to a Weaver who worked with us. It never did belong to my husband. I can bring the man who owns it. I can swear it on the book His name is John—he is a Scotchman. I don't know his other name. It did not belong to Wellington or to ———. It belonged to a weaver who has run away.

Jane Henderson, was called for the Prisoner and sworn. I have seen that Round-about on Mr. Thompson often. I lived with them. Wellington boarded with Thompson. I thought it was a Monday now I think it was a Thursday or Friday before this accident (meaning the murder) happened. Mr. Thompson was in the house that night the 22d of May. I saw him in bed myself that night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and I saw him in his bed room on Sunday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. I did not go into the bed room on Saturday night, but I saw him going into the room. I was in the room for a candle on Sunday morning. He was at home all day a Sunday and went out a Monday. I never spoke to Mrs. Thompson about this matter, since she subpœnaed me. I saw that round-about on Thompson before ever Wellington was at the house.

The prisoner's wife again came forward and said—"It is not his own jacket, but he has had it on many a time. It belonged to a boarder. I dont reccollect his last name. They called him John: and does not belong to Thompson."

Thompson the Prisoner, said "there was a Scotchman named John Hamilton at the house. The jacket is mine—It was left at my house a year and a half ago. It is mine, and off the same piece as these trowsers. I never said that I bought them, or that I got them from Bos Steel. Sure they can't be any other one's property and mine both. I can't account for all the coats being of different sizes." (It must be evident to the reader that much of what we write down, was given in answer to questions put by the Mayor to the witnesses from time to time. The bearing this in mind will in some measure account for the contradictions which appear.)

John P. Roberts, Sworn. I heard Thompson say, before your Honor, that he got the jacket and trowsers from Steel, and gave 30 cents a yard for them. (Much was said here by Jane Henderson and the Prisoner about a third person, whose name we for the present decline publishing.)

Thompson said that Wellington had a kit of tools when he was at his house. (A kit of tools being produced, the Prisoner said) "This is his apron, I know it because I cut a piece off of it. I first saw Wellington in Jail. We were both in together. (It appeared that Wellington was discharged April 22, and the murder committed May 22.) I don't remember the last name of John. I knew I said, I got the jacket and trowsers from Bos Steel. I told you, Sir, that I got my broken arm by the fall of a loom, but afterwards I owned it was by a quarrel next door.

Mrs. Thompson, said that Wellington never went at their house by any other name. She did not know that all the clothes came to the house together. She said Thomas Boyd was the name of the witness she got the subpœna for, but she could not find him.

John Howard was brought from Arch street prison but what he said did not bear materially on the question.

John Hamilton, was called and answering was sworn. He examined the striped round-about jacket, and said—"that is John Thompson's jacket, and no other man's jacket. I went to Thompson's to work the 9th of July was a twelvemonth and then he owned that identical jacket. I wrought with him between the two Christmass's. He and I had a dispute about some money, and I sued him. I have not spoke to the man since the murder, or shortly before I swear that is the jacket of Thompson I was talking with Mrs. Thompson last Sabbath and she said Thompson would be out on Saturday, for that the clothes they got was Wellington's. She asked me to swear that, that was John Walker's jacket, and asked if I did not know that that was Walker's jacket, and if I would not swear it. I said, I do not want to swear any thing about it, for that if I did swear, I must swear it is Thompson's jacket. There are more people in the house knows it as well as me. John Anderson come up here."

John Anderson, Sworn. Having examined the jacket he said—to the best of my knowledge that is John Thompson's jacket. I saw it on him; or one like it.

John Morrow Sworn. Having looked at the jacket he said I have seen that jacket on Thompson and I believe it to be his. I saw it on him last summer. We have had no talk about the murder or concerning any thing else.

John Hamilton, called again, "I am not the young man she said gave that jacket; it was John Walker—he is somewhere about 12th and South streets. I know nothing of Thomas Boyd."

Thompson said I know nothing of Thomas Boyd.

The Mayor here began to review the Testimony and interweave it with observations when again the wife of the prisoner presented herself and said "I can bring the boy forward that gave that jacket I can bring him to the fore—that boy did not pay his board. I did not bring him because I did not look after him. The jacket is John's own jacket. I did not ask Hamilton to swear any thing about its being John Walker's."

Hamilton being called said "She asked me to swear that it was Walker's Jacket."

The prisoner, John Thompson, was fully committed.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Our correspondent of the Boston Courier has transmitted us the copy of a letter (which will be found below) received by the arrival there of the brig Colon, from Valparaiso, and purporting to have been addressed to Commodore Hull on the 1st. of March last, by the captains of several American vessels at Callao, complaining of bad treatment by the soldiers who lately took possession of Calloa and hoisted the Spanish flag; also by Admiral Guise; and requesting Commodore Hull's presence there to protect the rights of our citizens. By the same arrival we perceive that the Commodore was at Valparaiso on the 27th of March on board the frigate United States, whence he sailed on the 4th April for Lima. It will be seen by our shipping list that the Franklin, Commodore Stewart, sailed from Valparaiso on the 16th March in company with the Colon for the United States. The Franklin may therefore be hourly expected. Admiral Guise had declared Callao in a state of blockade and off every vessel which appeared before the port. There were about 8000 barrels of flour at Lima, and about 6500 were daily expected in vessels which had arrived on the coast—sales dull. [*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Copy of a letter written at Callao, March 1st. to Captain Isaac Hull, commander of the Naval Force in the Pacific.

SIR—We beg leave to inform you that on the 5th ult. a mutiny took place in the Castle of Callao, garrisoned by the Buenos Ayrean troops, with a view of forcing the Peruvian government to pay them their arrears, and which ended in their hoisting the Spanish flag, and declaring for the King. Our property has suffered all the depredations of an unlicensed soldiery for twenty five days. We have no one here to interfere for us, and can expect no redress until your arrival. Mr. Provost, from the circumstance of having lost his credentials, can do nothing, and moreover is at present absent from the place. We therefore look for your presence with the utmost impatience, as well to represent us on shore with the Spanish Chiefs, who we apprehend are not disposed to be very liberal towards foreigners, as to protect us against Admiral Guise, who treats us with the greatest outrage and insult. We were at anchor in the port of Calloa when this meeting took place, and after an unsuccessful attempt to cut us out, by Admiral Guise with his boats, we have been obliged to cut our cables and haul out, to avoid being burnt up by a Spanish frigate, which his boats set fire to and cut a drift.

After being out he opened his fire on us at half shot distance, and has done us serious injury. The ship China was in a sinking condition, from a 24 pound shot which entered her below the water line, and before she could be lightened so as to stop the leak, a great portion of her cargo was damaged, and perhaps ruined. He has detained under his guns the ship Providence and the brig Herald, because they fired on his boats when they came alongside in the night and refused to answer when hailed.

We have a large amount of American property at stake, and we trust you will come to our relief as soon as possible. Our cargoes for the most part are perishable, and we think we have a right to land them after having come so far to this our only market on this coast, and from the circumstance of having commenced discharging whilst Callao was under the Patriot flag- This Admiral Guise will not permit us to do, and we are most anxiously waiting for your presence, under the belief that our rights will be protected.

Your humble servants,

HIRAM PUTNAM,
Captain of ship China, of Salem.
PERRY B. BOWERS,
Captain of ship Providence, of Providence.
ROBERT B. MACY,
Captain of ship Huro, of New Haven.
AARON W. WILLIAMS,
Captain of brig Herald, of Salem.
SAMUEL ERWIN,
Captain of brig Ontario, of Philadelphia.
——— BURROWS,
Captain of ship Frederick, of Stonington.
JUSTIN HARRISON,
Supercargo of ship Huron.

From the N. Y. Advocate, July 16.

A DISCOVERY.

Lately we learnt that gold was plenty in North Carolina; in Mexico we have heard of the mines; but it may turn out that the whole western world is filled with that precious ore.

It is stated, in a letter from Curacoa, that "an event has taken place in Aruba which surprizes all. Very considerable quantities of pure gold have been found in the bed of a large ravine, and lumps of as much as three ounces have been dug from the cliffs on each side. Some has been put on board the Fanny, for New York, to be tried. One piece has been found as heavy as seven ounces."

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to HENRY PETRIKIN are informed that unless they discharge the several amounts due by them, on or before the next August court, their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. Further indulgence will not be given.

HARVEST HOME.

Farmer's & Mechanic's Infantry, *ATTENTION!*

YOU are ordered to parade, at the Centre square in Bellefonte, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, precisely at ten o'clock A. M. in your usual uniform, for the purpose of drilling. Each member will provide himself with six rounds of blank cartridge.

It is confidently expected that each member will be punctual in attendance, as business of importance will be transacted on that day.

By order of the Captain,
J. W. MILES, *O. S.*
July 31, 1824.

NOTICE.

A few good COLLIERS & WOOD CHOPPERS will find employment at Clearfield Furnace by making immediate application.

P. A. KARTHAUS.
Karthaus, July 27, 1824.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 2nd day of August next,

A certain tract or parcel of land, containing about one hundred & twenty acres, more or less, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, adjoining lands of George Bresler, & others. Seized & taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick A. Richards, deceased, now in the hands, possession or occupancy of Asher Hunt and William Richards, administrators of the estate of said Frederick A Richards.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 23d day of August next,

A certain house and two lots of ground, in the town of Millheim Centre county, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Keen.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place,

A certain tract of land containing five hundred and fifty acres, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, called by the name of "WHITE-HALL" adjoining lands of Philip Benne and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Park.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place

A certain tract or parcel of land containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, situate in Halfmoon township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Christian King and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Yoder.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place,

A certain tract or parcel of land containing forty acres, be the same more or less, situate in Spring township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Thomas Burnside and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Carey.

ALSO.

By virtue of a like writ, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the 30th day of of August next, four Horses, four Cows, three Steers, four small cattle, eighteen Sheep, fifteen acres of Rye, one waggon, one windmill, plough and harrow, together with household furniture. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Brown, by

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff.*

Administration Acc'nts.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the following administration accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all other persons in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' court, to be held at Bellefonte, for Centre county, on the 23d day of August next, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The Administration Account of John P. Davidson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Phineas Davidson, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
2. The Administration Account of Thomas Moore, acting executor of the last will and Testament of Elijah Moore, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
3. The Administration Account of Henry Graninger and Philip Shreckengast, administrators of the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Henry Keller, late of Logan Township, deceased.
4. The Administration Account of Adam Stover, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Philip Fronks, late of Haines township, deceased.

WM. PETTIT, *Register.*
Register's Office, Bellefonte, July 19, 1824,

FOR SALE,

A valuable plantation in Halfmoon township, Centre county; containing

350 ACRES

200 of cleared land, 15 of which are meadow, and a large apple orchard—the whole in high state of cultivation.

The buildings are a

Brick House,

and a large bank barn.

If not sold at private sale before the 16th day of October it will be offered at public sale on that day.

CHRISTIAN KING.
Halfmoon township, July 19, 1824.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of three promisory notes which I gave Peter Emigh, of Halfmoon township, for $50 each, dated, severally, the 22nd of November 1820, and payable in the years 1824, '25, and '26, as I am determined not to pay them unless compeled by law, or unless the person, or persons, holding said notes, comply with the conditions stipulated in an article of agreement entered into between myself and the said Peter Emigh.

JACOB HOFFMAN.
July 22, 1824.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County

I respectfully solicit your votes for the office of

SHERIFF

of Centre county at the approaching Election. If I am elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities, which is about as much as all my opponents have promised.

Very respectfully,
yours &c.
William Ward.

Bellefonte, April 22, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing general election. I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of favour or affection, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation of my intentions, permit me to mention, that I do not mean to travel over the county to solicit the votes of the citizens individually, except this course be pursuedby the other candidates; in which case I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

John Keen.

Haines township, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

WM. ALEXANDER.

Bald-Eagle township, April 10, 1824

To the qualified Electors of Centre county.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I, through the medium of the press, beg leave to inform the public that I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Robert Tate.

Miles township, May 22, 1824.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Being encouraged by a number of my friends to offer mysel as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

I respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected to that station, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and diligence, and at the same time, with humanity and tender ness.

John Letterman.

Spring township, May 15, 1824.

WILLIAM M'MINN,

AGAIN offers himself to the consideration of the Democratic Republicans of Centre county as a candidate for the

Sheriff's Office

at the ensuinng general election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Potter township, 27th March 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

SHERIFF

at the ensuing general election; and should I meet with a majority of your suffrages I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

THOMAS HASTINGS, JR.

Bellefonte, April 10, 1824.

DAVID ALLEN,

Offers himself to the consideration of the qualified electors of Centre county, as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

at the ensuing General Election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Bald Eagle township, May 20, 1824

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, July 1, 1824.

Arnold John, Aurand John, Antes Henry, Antes Catharine M. Amhiser Christian, Adams John Esq. Adamson Elizabeth, Borley Wm. Beightel John, Boone Wm. F. Beard Samuel, Benner & Kephart, 2; Crandle Job, 2; Crone John, Clyde Samuel, Clauges J. R. Carson Agness, Crawford James, Esq Culbertson Saml. Coleman Hager, Carson James, Carey Richard, Crowl Philip, Curden James, Dacker Michael, Doan Henry, Douglass John, Davis Thomas J. Deannan Robert, Dillen Geo. Duck Henry, Dugan James, Dunlop Francis, Eichinger John, Eckley Eli, Eigile George, Emmerman Albert, Fleming John, Fillips Joseph, Fisher Sarah, Fisher Wm. Forster James Esq. Fry David, Farner David, Gallaspie Jesse, Glenn John S, Goodfellow David, Graham Wm. Galbraith John D. Hays John Esq. Hyman Jesse, Hunter John, Hinton Hannah, Hughs Samuel, Henderson Charlotte C. Hannah Henry, Henny John, Knox Dean 2, Keatting Thomas, Karlan John, Loyd Gilbert L. Long Wm or John, Lambert John, Lynch Jane, Martin Robert, M'Ewen Robert S. 2; Meek Jane, M'Intire Edward, M'Gaveran John, Moyer & Cook, Malone Thomas & Morgan, Moss Maryann, Moore Elisha, M'Linsey John, M'Kean Lewis, M'Kee John, Millikin Thomas, Means, Samuel M'Kinney Judge, M'Kee Andrew, Mill Tobias, Moyer Henry, M'Ghee James 2, Mitchel John, Maginty Robert, M'Lanahan James D. Purdue John jr. Parker David, Philips Joseph, Patton Samuel, Pluff Wm. Petrikin James M. 4; Ray Robert, Riddle Hugh, Rawl Francis W. 2; Reed John, Reside James, Reeves Elijah, 2; Russel Hughes, Russel Wm. Steer Asail, Shenk Matty, Steele David, Shugart Jos. B. St. Clair David P. Shank Miss, Swisher Joseph, Steegart Mr. Sharp James, Sherman Michael, Shade Henry, Taylor Samuel & Philip White, Timms Lewis, Vaughan Richard, Vaughan Ann, Wilson John Sr. Williams Lewis B. Wilson Samuel H. Withington Wm. Wentzel John, Waggoner Wm. Williams, James, Waddle Thomas Whippo Isaac.

H. Humes, *P M.*

Wanted Immediately

A person well acquainted with the FLAXSEED OIL MAKING BUSINESS,

to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. The mill is in good order, and any person wishing to engage in this business will experience but little difficulty in conducting it. For further information apply to the subscriber living in Ferguson township, Centre County.

GEORGE HUBLER.

July 10th. 1824.

TO COLLECTORS.

By the act of the 11th of March 1822, the power of collectors to collect county taxes upon warrants issued previous to the passing of the act, was limited to two years; that period has now elapsed, and as it is presumed that the collectors have received the amount of their respective duplicates, the Commissioners have directed me to give this notice, that unless they come forward on or before the first Monday of August and discharge the ballances due by them, they will be proceeded against immediately thereafter, without respect to persons. Collectors of 1822 will consider themselves included in this notice, more especially as John Keller and James James collectors of 1823 have shown that it is possible to collect the amount of large duplicates within one year at farthest. The former has settled and paid his account *in toto.*

JAMES M. PETRIKIN, *Treas'r.*

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against taking the assignment of a promisory note which I gave to JOHN GORDON, for the sum thirty-three dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JOHN MULHOLLAN.

Boggs township, June 24, 1824.

REMOVAL.

NEW STORE.

JAMES ARMOR,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bellefonte and its vicinity, that he continues the

Drug, Medicine, Paint & Dye Stuff

business, in all its variety, one door east of Esquire Vandyke's office, and directly opposite the Prothonotary's Office; where he has a complete assortment of every article in his line, which he will sell lower than any that has ever been offered in the place; being an entire NEW STOCK, and purchased at the lowest city prices.

Among his Medicines are,

Barks, of different kinds, Caster Oil, first quality Calomel, cold pressed, Rheubarb, Jalap, Tartar Emtic

Magnesia, calcined, Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Carbonate Magnesia, Senna,

Manna, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Arrow Root, Flor Digitales Oxyd Bismuth, &c. &c.

Oils, Paints, &c.

Spirits Turpentine, Spirits Wine, Linseed, Olive or Sweet, Spermaceti Vitriol } OIL

Rose Pink, Letharg, Putty, Shell Lac, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Chalk,

Prussian Blue, White lead, dry, Spanish Whiting, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Red Lead, English, Amber, &c. &c.

Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Bengal Indigo, Copperas, Ground Red Wood Cochineal, Aqua Fortis,

Allum, Turmeric, &c. Verdegris, Madder,

Arnotto Spanish, Pearl Ash, Blue Vitriol, Camwood, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles, et.

SNUFF, SEGARS, &c.

Sulphate of Quinine, so efficacious in Fevers,

Oil of Origanum, a certain cure for the Ringbone

ALSO,

SHINN'S PANACEA,

By the Gross, Dozen or single bottle.

All the above articles will be warranted of the first quality, and as low as they can be purchased any where.

By strict attention to business, and liberal prices, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

The *Medical Gentlemen* of Bellefonte and its vicinity, are particularly invited to call, as they will find it to their advantage.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions and Orders, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Medicines may be had at any hour of the night.

Bellefonte, July 9, 1824.

NOTICE.

CONSTABLES TKAE NOTICE,

That it is your duty by law to return the names ofall persons who are retailers of foreign merchandise in the respective town, or township, for which you are appointed, and it is expected that you, and each of you, will perform that part of your duty, when you make your return to next August Sessions.

JOHN RANKIN *Clk. Sess.*

Bellefonte, July 2, 1824.

CAUTION.

On the 13th of April last, the undersigned executed two several single bills, to George Brownlee, for one hundred dollars each, payable on the 12th of May following, in part of the consideration of a tract of land, in Lamar township, which the said George Brownlee covenanted to warrant, and defend, against all persons claiming the same. As several claims have been set up for the land, and ejectments brought, the undersigned has determined not to pay the said single bills, unless compelled by law. Of which all persons will take notice.

MAGDALENA KERSNER.

Lamar township, June 21, 1824.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, residing in Nittany valley, about the last of April,

A Brindled Cow

with white legs, and a star on her forehead. She is supposed to be about ten years old, and has now a calf. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

GEORGE WILLLAMS.

Nittany, July 14, 1824.

Orphans' Court, April 28, 1824.

CENTRE COUNTY, ss.

{SEAL} In the case of the valuation and appraisment of the real estate of Thomas Moore, late of Half-moon township, in said county, deceased, on motion of James M. Petrikin, Esq. rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Thomas Moore, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of August next, and accept or refuse of the real estate of the said Thomas Moore, deceased, as valued and appraised by the inquest, and returned by the sheriff.

BY THE COURT.

Certified by

WM. PETTIT, *Cl'k. O. C.*

To the supervisors of Boggs township for the year 1824.

TAKE NOTICE,

That if you do not immediately repair the road leading from the town of Milesburg to Karthause, you will be returned and indicted at the next August court. There are now several obstructions in that road which renders it almost impassible.

RUDOLPH MULHOLLAN.

Boggs township, June 25th 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates. WHICH MUST BE PAID IN CASH at the time of insertion

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

Carding Fulling & Dying.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has erected, and has now in complete operation, a

NEW FULLING & CARDING MACHINE

on Logan's Branch, in Spring township, about one mile and a half from Bellefonte, where all orders in the above line of business's will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Cloth will be taken in at Philip Benner Jr. &co's store, Bellefonte; writen directions most accompany it.

PHILIP BENNER, SR.

Spring township. July 5, 1824.

Bank note Exchange.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

	Per ct dis.
United States Branch Banks	½
New-Hampshire banks	1
Burlington (Vermont)	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston banks	par
Springfield bank	1½
Hampshire, Northampton	1½
Salem banks	1½
Worcester banks	1½
Other Massachusetts notes	2
RHODE ISLAND.	
Providence banks	1½
Washington, Westerly	1½
Other Rhode Island notes	1½
CONNECTICUT.	
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford	½
Derby bank	½
Bridgeport bank	½
Eagle bank at New Haven	½
Hartford bank	½
NEW-YORK.	
New-York City banks	par
Jacob Barker's bank	no sale
Albany banks	½
Troy bank	½
Mohawk bank Schenectady	do
Lansingburg bank	do
Newburg bank	do
Newburg branch, at Ithica	do
Orange county bank	do
Ontario	do
Catskill bank	do
Bank of Columbia Hudson	do
Middle District bank	do
Auburn bank	do
Geneva bank	do
Utica bank	do
Plattsburg bank	3
Bank of Montreal	5
Canada bank	5
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey Bank	½
Bank in Newark	½
Bank of New Brunswick	½
Trenton Insurance company	par
Farmer's bank, Mt. Holly	par
Cumberland bank	par
State bank at Camden	par
do at Elizabethtown	½
do at New Brunswick	½
do at Patterson	½
do at Morristown	½
do at Trenton	½
do Sussex	½
do Salem Steam Mill & Bank'g co.	par
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery county	par
Chester county, West Chester	par
Delaware county, Chester	par
Lancaster bank	½
Farmers bank, Lancaster	½
Harrisburg	par
Northampton	par
Columbia do do	½
Farmers b'k of Bucks county	½
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank of Reading	1
Gettysburg	½
Carlisle bank	½
Swatara at Harrisbbur	½
Pittsburg	1
Centre	½
Northumberland, Union & Colbia bank at Milton	15
Greensburg	5
Brownsville	8
Other Pennsylvania notes	no sale
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, (Wil.)	par
Farmers bank of Del. & br.	½
Wilmington & Brandywine	½
Com bank of Delaware	½
Branch of do at Milford	5
Laurel bank.	no sale
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	½
do City bank	do
Annapolis	do
Branch of do. at Easton	do
Do. at Fredericktown	do
Hagerstown bank	do
Conococheague bank at Williamsport.	do
Bank of Westminster	do
Havre de Grace	do
Elkton	par
Bank of Caroline	12½
VIRGINIA.	
Richmond & branches	½
Bank of the Valley	½
Branch of do. at Leesburg	½
Branch at Charlestown	½